

# The Western Democrat.

State Library

OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER.

\$4 per annum IN ADVANCE

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1863.

ELEVENTH VOLUME--NUMBER 578.

## THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

Published every Tuesday.  
BY WILLIAM J. YATES,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
TERMS, PER ANNUM,  
\$4 IN ADVANCE.  
Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.  
Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

### FIELD OFFICERS OF N. C. TROOPS.

COLONELS.	LIEUT.-COLS.	MAJORS.
1. A. M. Davis	Ham A. Brown	James S. Hines
2. W. R. Cox	W. A. Johnston	D. W. Hurt
3. W. L. DeLoach	S. D. Stallings	W. M. Parsley
4. Bryan Grimes	C. D. Thurston	E. A. Osborne
5. T. M. Garrett	James H. Wood	William J. Hill
6. Isaac F. Avery	John W. Lee	Robert F. Webb
7. Ed G. Haywood	W. Lee Davidson	J. McLeod Turner
8. Henry M. Shaw	J. W. Hinton	Henry Melroe
9. S. D. Baker	J. D. Wheeler	Jas H. Whiteaker
10. J. A. Bradford	S. D. Poole	Gen. and Sparrrow
11. G. L. Lovellette	Wm J. Martin	Egbert A. Ross
12. Alfred M. Seales	J. H. Hyman	Jno T. Hambrick
13. R. T. Bennett	W. A. Johnston	Wm. H. H. H. H.
14. W. M. Mackay	Wm. A. Johnston	GW Hammond
15. S. M. McElroy	Wm A. Stowe	H. D. Lee
16. Wm F. Martin	John C. Lamb	John H. Sharpe
17. John D. Barry	W. G. Robinson	CM Andrews
18. Jas B. Gordon	Nelson Slough	W. J. Stanley
19. Thos. P. Toon	C. C. Cole	W. S. Rankin
20. Wm Kirkland	R. D. Johnson	Laban Odell
21. James Conner	C. S. Henson	C. C. Becknell
22. Dan H. Christie	S. C. Henson	T. D. Love
23. Wm J. Clarke	John R. Lane	W. S. Grady
24. H. M. Rutledge	J. R. Whitefield	J. T. Jones
25. H. K. Burgwyn	W. H. A. Spear	C. J. Webb
26. John A. Gilmer	W. H. A. Spear	Sam'l N. Stowe
27. Sanna-D. Parker	James T. Keil	Wm B. Coatsman
28. Fran M. Parker	C. W. Knight	Wm W. Silvers
29. John V. Jordan	W. T. Wright	J. A. McKay
30. E. J. Hubble	John Ashburn	G. D. Coad
31. Clark M. Avey	Wm. A. Stowe	T. W. Mayhew
32. Wm. J. Lowrance	J. L. McDowell	companies,
33. M. W. Rowan	John G. Jones	Owen N. Brown
34. Artillery	detached	M. M. McLaughlin
35. Wm. A. Barber	W. G. Morris	companies,
36. William J. Hoke	Wm. A. Stowe	companies,
37. David Coleman	F. A. Reynolds	companies,
38. Artillery	detached	companies,
39. John A. Baker	John E. Brown	C. W. Bradshaw
40. George C. Gibbs	Wm. G. Lewis	Walt J. Boggan
41. Thomas S. Kavan	T. L. Hargrove	C. M. Shubert
42. C. Singletary	Andrew J. Boyd	J. R. Winston
43. J. H. Moschad	W. L. Samuels	A. C. McAllister
44. Edward D. Hill	W. L. Samuels	H. P. Schack
45. H. H. Farnsworth	M. S. Deane	Albert A. Hill
46. Robert C. Hall	S. H. Walker	P. B. Chambers
47. Lee M. McAllister	John A. Fleming	J. C. Van Hook
48. J. A. Washington	Geo. Wortham	M. T. Rogers
49. W. M. McKelhan	H. H. H. H.	H. G. Schack
50. J. K. Marshall	Marcus A. Parks	J. Q. Richardson
51. Wm A. Owens	J. T. Morehead	J. F. Fredell
52. M. M. Murchison	Anderson Ellis	Jas A. Smith
53. John K. Conally	Alfred H. Belo	M. T. Rogers
54. Paul F. Frazier	Wm. A. Stowe	H. G. Schack
55. Arch C. Godwin	H. C. Jones, Jr.	James A. Craigie
56. John B. Palmer	Wm W. Proffit	J. S. Keener
57. D. D. Feebee	E. Cantwell	Jas M. Mayo
58. A. M. McDowell	Wm H. Deaver	W. M. Helms
59. Jas. D. Radcliffe	Wm S. Deane	Henry Harding
60. Robt. G. A. Love	G. W. Clayton	D. G. McDowell
61. Peter G. Evans	S. B. Evans	J. H. McNeill
62. M. H. Allen	James A. Keith	J. H. McNeill
63. George N. Folk		

## North Carolina WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of visitors, and the public can have the benefit of these valuable waters.  
PASSES OF BOARD—\$5 per day, \$28 per week, \$75 for four weeks.  
We have a plentiful supply of Provisions, and a good stock of Ice secured. There is a daily line of Goods and Mail from the Western N. C. Railroad to the Springs.  
June 1, 1863 2mjd  
H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor.

### NOTICE.

All persons indebted to FILLINGS & SPRINGS, by note or account, are hereby notified to call upon Wm. W. Grier, ex-sheriff, and make immediate settlement with J. M. SPRINGS, mortgagee.  
February 3, 1863 tf

### NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Liquor will not be transported by this Company or the A. Tenn. & O. Railroad company, unless securely boxed and strapped.  
THOS. R. SHARP, Gen'l. Sup't.  
June 1, 1863 6t

### State of N. Carolina—Mecklenburg Co.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—April Term, 1863.*  
Joab P. Smith, Adm'r with the Will annexed of Dan Alexander, dec'd, vs. The Heirs at Law of Dan Alexander, deceased.  
Petition for settlement of the estate of the said deceased.  
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Messrs S. Alexander and Wm F. Alexander, two of the heirs at law of the said deceased, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Democrat, a newspaper published in the town of Charlotte, for said defendants to appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court house in Charlotte, on the 2d Monday in July next, and show cause why the lands described in the petition should not be sold according to the prayer of the petitioner.  
Witness, Wm. Maxwell, clerk of our said court, at office in Charlotte, the 2d Monday in April, 1863.  
69-6t [Adv 50] Wm. MAXWELL, clerk.

### State of N. Carolina—Mecklenburg Co.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—April term, 1863.*  
Isaac N. Alexander, Adm'r of John T. Reid, dec'd, vs. James R. Henderson, wife, and others.  
Petition for settlement of the Estate of John T. Reid.  
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that N. A. McCombs and wife Jane, one of the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court the publication be made for six weeks in the Western Democrat, a newspaper published in the town of Charlotte, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court house in Charlotte, on the 2d Monday in July next, and there to read, answer or demur to the petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the same heard exparte as to them.  
Witness, Wm. Maxwell, clerk of our said court at office in Charlotte, the 2d Monday in April, 1863.  
69-6t [Adv 50] Wm. MAXWELL, clerk.

### TO COTTON PLANTERS.

I have been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Chief Agent for the purchase of Cotton for the Confederate Government at the State of North Carolina, and will pay for the same in 7 per cent Bonds or Cash.  
All agents visiting the different parts of the State, buying in my name, will have written certificates of appointment.  
By order of the Secretary of the Treasury, all Cotton purchased by myself or my agents, on and after the 15th day of March, 1863, will be paid for in 7 per cent Bonds or Cash, and not 5 per cent Bonds as stated in a former advertisement. Up to that time, however, the 8 per cent bonds will be furnished as stated.  
Patriotic citizens are now offered an opportunity to aid the Government by selling to their Cotton rather than to private capitalists.  
LEWIS S. WILLIAMS.  
Charlotte, March 24, 1863 tf

### EXCHANGE NOTICE No. 5.

The following Confederate officers and men have been fully exchanged, and are hereby so declared.  
1. All officers and men who have been delivered at City Point at any time previous to May 6th, 1863.  
2. All officers captured in the battle of the 1st of April, 1863, who have been released on parole.  
3. All men captured in North Carolina or Virginia before the 1st of March, 1863, who have been released on parole.  
4. The officers and men captured and paroled by Gen. R. P. Carter, in his expedition to East Tennessee in December last.  
5. The officers and men captured and paroled by Lieut. Col. Stewart at Van Buren, Arkansas, January 15th, 1863; by Col. Dickey, in December, 1862, in his march to the Mobile and Ohio railroad, and by Capt. Cameron, at Corinth, Miss., in December, 1862.  
6. The officers and men paroled at Oxford, Miss., on the 23rd of December, 1862; at Des Arc, Ark., on the 17th of January, 1863, and at Baton Rouge, La., on the 23rd of February, 1863.  
7. All persons who have been captured on the sea or the waters leading to the same, or upon the sea coast of the Confederate or United States, at any time previous to December 19th, 1862.  
8. All civilians who have been arrested at any time before the 6th of May, 1863, and released on parole are discharged from any and every obligation contained in said parole. If any such person has taken any oath of allegiance to the United States or given any bond, or if his release was accomplished with any other condition, he is discharged from the same.  
9. Many persons embraced in any of the foregoing sections, or in any section of any previous Exchange Notice, wherein they are declared exchanged, are in any Federal prison, they are to be immediately released and delivered to the Confederate authorities.  
May 17, 1863 6t ROBERT OULD.

### EIGHT PER CENT FUNDING.

The attention of the public is directed to the following regulations, issued by the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to funding of Confederate States Treasury Notes:  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, May 25, 1863.  
The following regulations are established for the guidance of the officers of the Treasury, in relation to the two year Treasury notes and eight per cent certificates, issued under the act of Congress of May 16, '61:  
1. The holders of any of the two year Treasury notes, issued under the provisions of the said act, may, at any time, on or before the 31st of July, 1863, exchange the same for eight per cent bonds, payable in ten years, to be issued under the authority of said act.  
2. The Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer and Depositories will issue certificates to such holders, in the usual form, to be taken up by delivery of the bonds as soon as they shall be prepared.  
G. G. MEMMINGER, Sec'y Treas'y.  
A. C. WILLIAMSON, C. S. D'y.  
June 9, 1863 Charlotte, N. C.

## The Western Democrat.

Our terms are four dollars per year in advance.  
Individual or local shipmasters will not be received. When sent to us they will be held subject to the sender's call, and not returned by letter.  
The Democrat will be discontinued to all subscribers at the expiration of the time for which it is paid. Those who want to continue must renew before or at the expiration of their time.

### JOKING.—A Confederate soldier, writing to a newspaper, relates a conversation he had with a Yankee picket, somewhat in this style:

Yankee—How many Regiments has the Old North State got in the field?  
Confederate—One hundred and sixty-five.  
Yankee—Why, that's all the fighting men you have, ain't it?  
Confederate—No, not one-half, but when all the original secessionists turn out, you Yankees may "kakulate" on catching h—l.  
The Yankee picket scratched his head and then "changed his base."

"The desire here is that the Northern people may taste the bitter dose so fully administered to the people of the South, that they too may the better appreciate the blessings of peace, which we have been so barbarously deprived. There is but one sentiment in this section, and that is peace, but it must be upon such terms as involves no surrender of honor, an everlasting separation from the North.—Salisbury Watchman.

Yes, "everlasting separation from the North"—that's the only way we can ever have permanent peace. It seems impossible that any southern man who is not crazy, should desire a reunion with a people who have acted like savages and have done everything they could to incite insurrection among our negroes.

### COL. BROWN AGAINST RECONSTRUCTION.

We are authorized by the Hon. Bedford Brown to state that any impression sought to be made, either from party prejudice or from misapprehension of his remarks, that he had advocated a reconstruction of the old Union, is entirely destitute of foundation. Believing as he did that the destruction of the Federal Union would bring incalculable calamities on the country, he opposed it with whatever ability he could till Lincoln resorted to coercion. That being in conflict with his State Right doctrines, he voted for secession in the Convention; for the largest means of men and money, both in the Convention and Legislature, to resist it, besides having voted with his colleagues for resolutions before the Legislature explicitly declaring against reconstruction. More than this, he has, in answer to numerous enquiries as to the question of reconstruction, uniformly declared that he believed it impracticable and undesirable, after the violent civil and internal war which had raged between the two sections.

This will be seen that this gentleman is no reconstructionist, and we hope people will now stop doing him the injustice to represent him a reconstructionist. It is a slander on the man, the county, the State, the South.—Milton Chronicle.

RETAIATION.—Richmond, July 7.—A drawing took place yesterday at the Libby prison for two Federal captives, to be executed in retaliation for the shooting of two Confederate officers in Kentucky by Burnside. Two names were drawn, Henry N. Sawyer of the first New Jersey cavalry, and John Flynn of the 51st Indiana. No day was fixed for the execution.

ARREST OF A YANKEE WOMAN FOR CIRCULATING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—One Mrs. Clara Starr, wife of a Yankee Officer, captured at Winchester, and brought to this city with others, was arrested at the Petersburg Depot, on Saturday evening, while on her way to City Point via Petersburg, homeward bound. It was discovered that this woman had been making sundry purchases in the City with Counterfeit Confederate Notes, and even went so far as to attempt to palm some of them off at the Depot. Upon an examination, a large number of the notes were found secreted upon her person. They were of Yankee manufacture, of course, of the kind intended "to cheat any Bank," on account of the excellence of the imitation. Mrs. Starr was put in Castle Thunder.—Richmond Enquirer.

"HEAVY FIRING" AT THE CAPITOL.—Yesterday, when the Speaker's hammer fell and the Commons adjourned, we had just cleared the door and had stopped to talk to some one, when we heard "heavy firing" below. The firing was rapid, while it lasted, and the excitement intense, for a few moments, but when "smoke had cleared away the cry of "nobody" at on either side" ran along the lines, the seriousness visible but a moment before wore off and the whole thing was viewed only as a light comedy.  
The facts, as near as we could obtain them, are these: It seems that there was some bad blood between R. Y. McAden, of Alamance, and J. H. Foy, of Onslow, both members of the House of Commons. McAden attacked Foy at the foot of the stairs at the West end of the Capitol, as the latter was leaving the House. Foy drew a pistol and fired twice, retreating as he fired, so it is said by those who seen it; while McAden attempted to use his, but the piece snapped and he fired no shot. The thing was soon over, and when we came down stairs a few moments afterwards both parties had disappeared. About the controversy we know nothing; but we are glad to be able to state that that "nobody was hurt on either side."—Richmond Progress, 7th.

From Bermuda.—Mr. Vallandigham.—The Confederate steamer Lady Davis, arrived at St. George's on the 22d, from Wilmington, N. C. She is reported to belong to the Confederate Government, and brought important despatches from there to the British Consul. Mr. Vallandigham was a passenger. The Royal "Gazette" says he is on his way to Canada, there to await coming events.

## TO THE SHERIFFS AND TAX COLLECTORS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, N. C., July 3, 1863.  
The following is a copy of the act just passed by the General Assembly, intending to expedite the collection of the State and county Revenue, in order that the issues of Confederate currency, dated prior to 6th April, 1863, may be funded.\*  
I congratulate you on the adoption of a plan, which will relieve you and the tax-payers, and protect the State and county Treasurers from loss, growing out of the legislation of Congress, and sustain as far as the legislation of this State can do it, the currency of the Confederate government.  
To make this plan successful, your energetic cooperation is required in order that the taxes may reach the hands of the Treasurer and other fiscal agents, on or before the 28th inst. The State expects that you and the tax-payers will heartily cooperate in carrying out the plan.  
Where you may not be able to get here by the time indicated with the money, you are at liberty to carry the Confederate notes you may have received, dated prior to the 6th April, 1863, to any depository of the Confederate government, and fund these notes in seven per cent. bonds of the Confederate government—and these bonds, or the certificates of the depository, will be received at the Treasury as payments made on or before the 28th July inst., though they may be delivered here at any time before the first day of October next.  
It will be due to all of you who shall pay into the Treasury on or before the 28th July next the taxes due from your counties, that publication of the fact be made, and I shall cause it to be done.  
J. F. E. Hardie, of Asheville, is appointed an agent of the treasury, in compliance with the regulations of the 3d section of the act. The appointment of agents at other points, under said section, is left discretionary with me, and I appoint no other, believing the object can be better accomplished by your funding the money and bringing here the bond and the certificate of the depository; because, under existing laws, the Treasurer is authorized to receive the taxes only upon the settlement and certificate of the Comptroller.  
As I have not the power myself to receive the taxes excepting on the certificate of the Comptroller, I deem it best to appoint an agent at Asheville only; which I do because the act, as to the appointment of an agent there, is imperative.  
Very respectfully,  
JONATHAN WORTH,  
Public Treasurer.

### GENERAL LEE'S ORDER FOR THE INVASION.

On entering Maryland and Pennsylvania, Gen. Lee issued the following order:  
- Headquarters, Army Northern Va., June 21.  
While in the enemy's country, the following regulations for securing supplies will be strictly observed, and any violation of them promptly and rigorously punished:  
No. 1. No private property shall be injured or destroyed by any person belonging to or connected with the army, or taken, except by the officers herein designated.  
No. 2. The chiefs of the Commissary, Quartermaster, Ordnance and Medical departments of the army will make requisition upon the local authorities or inhabitants for the necessary supplies for their respective departments, designating the places and times of delivery. All persons complying with such requisitions shall be paid the market price for the articles furnished, if they so desire, and the officer making such payment shall take duplicate receipts for the same, specifying the name of the person paid, and the quantity, kind, and price of the property, one of which receipts shall be at once forwarded to the Chief of the Department to which such officer is attached.  
No. 3. Should the authorities or inhabitants neglect or refuse to comply with such requisitions, the supplies required will be taken from the nearest inhabitants so refusing, by the order and under the direction of the respective Chiefs of the Departments named.  
No. 4. When any command is detached from the main body, the chiefs of the several departments of such command will procure supplies for the same, and such other stores as they may be ordered to provide, in the manner and subject to the provisions herein prescribed; reporting their action to the heads of the respective departments, to which they will forward duplicates of all vouchers given or received.  
No. 5. All persons who shall decline to receive payment for property furnished on requisitions and all from whom it shall be necessary to take stores or supplies, shall be furnished by the officer receiving or taking the same, with a receipt specifying the kind and quantity of the property received or taken, as the case may be, the name of the person from whom it was received or taken, the command for the use of which it is intended, and the market price. A duplicate of said receipt shall be at once forwarded to the Chief of the Department to which the officer by whom it is executed is attached.  
No. 6. If any person shall remove or conceal property necessary for the use of the army or attempt to do so, the officers hereinbefore mentioned will cause such property, and all other property belonging to such person that may be required by the army, to be seized, and the officer seizing the same will forthwith report to the Chief of his Department the kind, quantity and market price of the property so seized, and the name of the owner.  
By command of Gen. R. E. LEE.  
R. H. CHILTON, Adj't Genl.

### FEDERAL DEVASTATIONS IN ARKANSAS.

It appears that in Arkansas the Federals are practicing the same policy of burning provisions and agricultural implements that they have practiced in other sections of our land. The boom of destruction follows in their train everywhere. Evidently they have adopted this system of warfare against women and children in order, as they say, "to startle out the South if possible." The Little Rock True Democrat gives the annexed account of their doings in that State:  
It has been known for weeks that the Federals in Arkansas were destroying all farming implements, seizing all provisions, and preventing the planting of crops, with the avowed determination to starve the people into submission. We supposed it might be possible that this was the vindictive cruelty of some cowardly commander, who vented his spite on women and children. But it is now certain that orders to that effect have issued from Lincoln's War Department. In Phillips, Chicot, and other counties, where the Federals have a foothold, they have and are burning all the fences, plows and farming utensils they find. They destroy the property of widows as well as of male citizens. They are sending thousands of women and children within our lines, destroying all the provisions they find, and preventing the people from planting.  
Out of many cases reported to us is one of a widowed lady, at whose house a number of officers and men called and demanded their dinners. After having eaten they told her that they had orders to seize all her provisions, destroy all the farming implements and fences, and prevent her from having a crop raised. They left her a week's supply of provisions only. In Phillips county they killed every milch cow, shot down every hog and cut down fruit trees. In Chicot county they have made a clean sweep.  
This is not civilized warfare. It is a war upon women and children. It is a wholesale robbery and national murder. Yet, so timid has been our policy that we have let these villains navigate our waters because they protested against the barbarity of firing into boats. We have paroled jayhawkers, whose hands were covered with the blood of murdered patriots. We have forbore until forerance ceased to be a virtue—until it has ceased to be manly. That an enemy so violating all the rules of warfare, and waging a barbarous, fiendish war, should be treated according to the rules of civilized war is absurd. Surely, these men should be hung as soon as caught. They have thrown away their stars and stripes and hoisted the black flag. They are warring upon women and children, and when caught, their captors would be as justifiable in killing them as they would be in killing a wild beast.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

Lord Palmerston, during a speech at Guildhall, London, stated that France and England were in accord on all questions "of peace or war in the East or in the West."  
Earl Russell stated in the House of Lords that the blockade maintained by the American fleet was sufficiently efficient to cripple it to be observed. He believed, also, that there was every desire on the part of the American Government to prevent injustice from being done to neutrals.  
The London Times anticipates that the Emperor of France, "delivered from the Mexican war," will make his "powerful voice" heard in America in favor of peace.  
The official report of the fall of Puebla caused much joy to Napoleon. He forwarded a letter of thanks to Gen. Forey, in which he disclaims the idea of a permanent rule by conquest.  
Mr. Sillid, the Confederate Commissioner, has had a very long conference with the Emperor of France. The Emperor sent for him and had a private *te de te* with him at breakfast. They did not part until the Council of Ministers assembled. This interview has given strength to the rumor "that renewed offers of mediation in American affairs, by Napoleon, are likely to be the result of the fall of Puebla."  
The London Times, in an editorial on the late peace meeting in New York, says it sees in it some reason for thinking that the civil war may be touching its close; but, at the same time, admits that it is a very doubtful question. It thinks that Mr. Lincoln would not object to peace if he knew how to reach it, and that the meeting may pave the way.

### WAR ITEMS.

Parties arriving from Baltimore bring interesting accounts of the blockading of the streets of that city, the disaffection of the people, and the iron rule which is over them. A call upon the people for volunteers for the defence of the city resulted in the amassment of about a thousand, who proved to be of such reluctant and doubtful material, in a "loyal" sense, that they were dismissed, and foreign troops depended upon to shield the American Eagle in the Monumental City.  
The Baltimore Sun of the 1st says that Stuart captured twelve hundred mules and four hundred prisoners in Montgomery county on Monday; and at Westminster he captured the Delaware cavalry.  
LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 1.—This morning's passenger train, hence for Frankfort, was thrown off the track, by the removal of a rail, by 40 guerrillas, supposed to be under Hines. The engine was badly damaged. Nobody was hurt. The rebels burned the baggage car and contents, and one passenger car. The party of guerrillas passed through Shelby county last night, stealing a number of horses on the route.  
ATLANTA, July 4.—It is considered certain that Morgan has played havoc with Rosecrans' rear. An important movement is taking place in Gen. Bragg's army, but it is not prudent to mention particulars.  
BRASHER CITY, which was lately captured from the Yankees by Confederate troops, is about eighty miles, nearly west, from New Orleans, and is at present the terminus of the New Orleans and Opelousas railroad.  
GETTYSBURG, PA.—Gettysburg, by which name the battle or battles of last week will probably be known, is the county seat of Adams County, on the turnpike road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, one hundred and fourteen miles west of the former, thirty-six miles southwest of Harrisburg and twenty-six miles east of Chambersburg. It stands on elevated ground in the midst of a fertile farming country. The Lutheran Theological Seminary of this place, founded in 1826, has a library of seven thousand volumes. The town is also the seat of Pennsylvania College, a flourishing institution. The buildings occupied by these institutions, are large and beautiful. The town contains one Bank, one Academy, seven Churches, four Newspaper Offices, and fifteen Carriage manufactories. Population about six thousand.

Failure of Indiana to pay interest on her debt.—The State of Indiana has made default in the payment of interest on its debt, due on the 1st of July, 1863. This is the first instance of default since its compromise with its creditors, sixteen years ago.

BRIHAM YOUNG.—Brigham Young, in a late speech to his Salt Lake Tabernacle recently said, if the United States asked for a battalion of soldiers for the war he would see it in h—l first.

Motto for a neutral paper—"All talk and no action."  
Attempt to assassinate Governor Yates, of Illinois.—Governor Yates, of Illinois, was shot at through his office window at Springfield, on 1st inst.

## THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

Our terms are four dollars per year in advance.  
Individual or local shipmasters will not be received. When sent to us they will be held subject to the sender's call, and not returned by letter.  
The Democrat will be discontinued to all subscribers at the expiration of the time for which it is paid. Those who want to continue must renew before or at the expiration of their time.

### JOKING.—A Confederate soldier, writing to a newspaper, relates a conversation he had with a Yankee picket, somewhat in this style:

Yankee—How many Regiments has the Old North State got in the field?  
Confederate—One hundred and sixty-five.  
Yankee—Why, that's all the fighting men you have, ain't it?  
Confederate—No, not one-half, but when all the original secessionists turn out, you Yankees may "kakulate" on catching h—l.  
The Yankee picket scratched his head and then "changed his base."

"The desire here is that the Northern people may taste the bitter dose so fully administered to the people of the South, that they too may the better appreciate the blessings of peace, which we have been so barbarously deprived. There is but one sentiment in this section, and that is peace, but it must be upon such terms as involves no surrender of honor, an everlasting separation from the North.—Salisbury Watchman.

Yes, "everlasting separation from the North"—that's the only way we can ever have permanent peace. It seems impossible that any southern man who is not crazy, should desire a reunion with a people who have acted like savages and have done everything they could to incite insurrection among our negroes.

### COL. BROWN AGAINST RECONSTRUCTION.

We are authorized by the Hon. Bedford Brown to state that any impression sought to be made, either from party prejudice or from misapprehension of his remarks, that he had advocated a reconstruction of the old Union, is entirely destitute of foundation. Believing as he did that the destruction of the Federal Union would bring incalculable calamities on the country, he opposed it with whatever ability he could till Lincoln resorted to coercion. That being in conflict with his State Right doctrines, he voted for secession in the Convention; for the largest means of men and money, both in the Convention and Legislature, to resist it, besides having voted with his colleagues for resolutions before the Legislature explicitly declaring against reconstruction. More than this, he has, in answer to numerous enquiries as to the question of reconstruction, uniformly declared that he believed it impracticable and undesirable, after the violent civil and internal war which had raged between the two sections.

This will be seen that this gentleman is no reconstructionist, and we hope people will now stop doing him the injustice to represent him a reconstructionist. It is a slander on the man, the county, the State, the South.—Milton Chronicle.

RETAIATION.—Richmond, July 7.—A drawing took place yesterday at the Libby prison for two Federal captives, to be executed in retaliation for the shooting of two Confederate officers in Kentucky by Burnside. Two names were drawn, Henry N. Sawyer of the first New Jersey cavalry, and John Flynn of the 51st Indiana. No day was fixed for the execution.

ARREST OF A YANKEE WOMAN FOR CIRCULATING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—One Mrs. Clara Starr, wife of a Yankee Officer, captured at Winchester, and brought to this city with others, was arrested at the Petersburg Depot, on Saturday evening, while on her way to City Point via Petersburg, homeward bound. It was discovered that this woman had been making sundry purchases in the City with Counterfeit Confederate Notes, and even went so far as to attempt to palm some of them off at the Depot. Upon an examination, a large number of the notes were found secreted upon her person. They were of Yankee manufacture, of course, of the kind intended "to cheat any Bank," on account of the excellence of the imitation. Mrs. Starr was put in Castle Thunder.—Richmond Enquirer.

"HEAVY FIRING" AT THE CAPITOL.—Yesterday, when the Speaker's hammer fell and the Commons adjourned, we had just cleared the door and had stopped to talk to some one, when we heard "heavy firing" below. The firing was rapid, while it lasted, and the excitement intense, for a few moments, but when "smoke had cleared away the cry of "nobody" at on either side" ran along the lines, the seriousness visible but a moment before wore off and the whole thing was viewed only as a light comedy.  
The facts, as near as we could obtain them, are these: It seems that there was some bad blood between R. Y. McAden, of Alamance, and J. H. Foy, of Onslow, both members of the House of Commons. McAden attacked Foy at the foot of the stairs at the West end of the Capitol, as the latter was leaving the House. Foy drew a pistol and fired twice, retreating as he fired, so it is said by those who seen it; while McAden attempted to use his, but the piece snapped and he fired no shot. The thing was soon over, and when we came down stairs a few moments afterwards both parties had disappeared. About the controversy we know nothing; but we are glad to be able to state that that "nobody was hurt on either side."—Richmond Progress, 7th.

From Bermuda.—Mr. Vallandigham.—The Confederate steamer Lady Davis, arrived at St. George's on the 22d, from Wilmington, N. C. She is reported to belong to the Confederate Government, and brought important despatches from there to the British Consul. Mr. Vallandigham was a passenger. The Royal "Gazette" says he is on his way to Canada, there to await coming events.

## THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

Our terms are four dollars per year in advance.  
Individual or local shipmasters will not be received. When sent to us they will be held subject to the sender's call, and not returned by letter.  
The Democrat will be discontinued to all subscribers at the expiration of the time for which it is paid. Those who want to continue must renew before or at the expiration of their time.

### JOKING.—A Confederate soldier, writing to a newspaper, relates a conversation he had with a Yankee picket, somewhat in this style:

Yankee—How many Regiments has the Old North State got in the field?  
Confederate—One hundred and sixty-five.  
Yankee—Why, that's all the fighting men you have, ain't it?  
Confederate—No, not one-half, but when all the original secessionists turn out, you Yankees may "kakulate" on catching h—l.  
The Yankee picket scratched his head and then "changed his base."

"The desire here is that the Northern people may taste the bitter dose so fully administered to the people of the South, that they too may the better appreciate the blessings of peace, which we have been so barbarously deprived. There is but one sentiment in this section, and that is peace, but it must be upon such terms as involves no surrender of honor, an everlasting separation from the North.—Salisbury Watchman.

Yes, "everlasting separation from the North"—that's the only way we can ever have permanent peace. It seems impossible that any southern man who is not crazy, should desire a reunion with a people who have acted like savages and have done everything they could to incite insurrection among our negroes.